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THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.

Prial of Daniel E. Sickles for Killing Philip Barton Key.

ony of Jacob Wagner, John M. Sec-Louis Poole, Coroner Woodward, C. H. A. Bulkley, Jesse B. Haw, Major Hopkins, Mrs. Nancy Brown.

Arguments of Counsel Upon Important Legal Points.

E PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COURT.

Loois Poole was next examined by Mr. Brady.

Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, in the house of the last witness; I know the brick house 386 Fifteenth street, and wanapresent when the lock was taken off; I think it was the Monday or Tuesday week following the death of Mr. Key; Messre. Pendicton, Jones, Seeley, the colored man and myself were present; Mr. Pendicton ordered the old lock to be taken from the door and replaced by a new

identical language made use of by Mr. Pentagon of the seconsion?

Witness—I cannot exactly say, but he directed the old lock to be removed and a new one pat on. [The currhers of this witness' style of response elicited languater, which was suppressed by the officers.]

Witness—After this order Mosers. Jones and Pendleton went up stairs and examined that portion of the house; I had never been in that house up to that time. Q.—Did you know that others had been?

Witness—No, sir; I know that Mr. Key went there, and I knew that Mrs.

RE-EXAMINATION OF MR. WOODWARD.

ivated an acquaintance, but we have recognized

ange of it or what was to be done with it; the relarge of it or what was to be done with it; the relarge of it or what was to be done with it; the relarge of it or what was to be done with it; the relarge of it or what was to be done with it; the relarge of it or what was to be done with it; the relarge of it or what was to be done with it; the relarge of face the tree; she had on a black dress
and dark cloak, bordered with red and white.

Cross examined by Mr. Ould, particularly as to his locality when he saw the time took notice of her dress.

Witness—To the best of my opinion that hady was Mrs.

Sickles, because I had seen her coming out and going
down Madison place with Mr. Key; the lady I saw in Fifteenth street were the same clothes that Mrs. Sickles
were the same clothes that Mrs. Sickles
was Mrs. S. or did you now it?

A.—To the best of my opinion it was Mrs. S.

EVIDENCE OF MRS. NANCY BROWN.

Mrs. Nancy Brown, a middle aged lady, was next

Mrs. Nancy Brown, a middle aged lady, was next placed on the stand. As the oath was administered to her, she said she did not hear it distinctly, and wanted to under-stand it. She drew near the Clerk, and took the oath.

Examined by Mr. Brady—I live in Fifteenth street; my husband is the President's gardener; I knew Mr. Key; I saw him on the Wednesday before he was shot.

Q.—Where did you see him?

Witness—I saw him going into a house on Fifteenth street, the next but one to where I live.

ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL.

Mr. Carlisle tried to stop the answer. He supposed here must be some point of time when his Honor would hear and determine the question about this house of John

Mr. Carliale tried to stop the answer. He supposed there must be some point of time when his Honor would hear and determine the question about this house of John Gray's. They were sliding along in the direction of giving evidence of adultery. He desired to know and to have it determined whether his Henor meant to admit as competent evidence facts tending to show previous adultery on the part of deceased with the prisoner's wife? They were getting along, point by point, toward that subject, and if they did not make an objection now, he did not know when they should make it. It his Honor thought the evidence should be admitted, no objection could or would be offered on the part of the prosecution. But they would have evidence to offer on the same subject. He asked whether this was or was not a link in the chain of evidence bearing on adultery? If so, it was the duty of the prosecution to present the question to the Court.

Mr. Brady would say a few words, politicly he hoped, in response to the prosecution. The defence was represented by two counsel. For his part he washed it represented by two counsel. For his part he washed it represented by two counsel. For his part he washed it represented by two counsel. For his part he washed it represented by two counsel. For his part he washed it represented by two counsel. For his part he washed it represented by two counsel, such that the hiring of the law, and that that was proved within the testimony of the prosecution. He offered was evidence—fart, to prove an adulterous intercourse and connection carried on between Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles by a standing agreement between them, dating further back than the hiring of this house in Fifteenth street, and connected with the hiring and furnishing of that house; and they would claim that where an autitrer hires a house and takes to it the wife of another man, daily or weekly, or whenever he could got her to go there, that was a case of habitual adultery. In other words, they said that when a mai and woman go habitually to a

drawn a plated upon the prisonor. That was not between the cases. The case of The People and the case of the properties in Fredaily, was a direct one of delivery, and have the admittery was not allowed to be proved a significant to the provided him; and there the admittery was not allowed to be proved a significant to the provided him; and there the admittery was not allowed to be proved a significant to the provided him; and there the admittery was a takew. Command also referred to the case of the Command to Frederical Training to Frederical Tra

court of justice except it be presented to the eye.

Mr. Philips was proceeding to other parts of his argument, when the Court reminded him that the usual hour of adjourtment had arrived.

The jury were conducted, under charge of a ballin, to their quarters at the National Hotel, and the prisoner remanded.

ANOTHER NEW YORK STEAMSHIP FOR THE CHINESE WATERS.

The American steamships that have heretofore been

sent to the Chinese market have excited the admiration of the Celestials to such an extent that whenever they de.

The American steamships that have heretofore been sent to the Chinese market have excited the admiration of the Celestials to such an extent that whenever they desire to obtain a first class steamshipthey send here for her. Not only must the vessels which they thus order be built in America, but they must also be built in New York, and by the very man who built the vessel or vessels which awakened their admiration.

The beautiful little steamship Pel Bo (Daughter of the Sea), which made her trial trip down the bay yesterday, has just been completed for the Chinese waters. She is said to be one of the finest modeled vessels that has ever been built in this port. She was commenced on the 15th of July last, by Thomas Collyer, and was launched on the 2th of November. She is 230 feet long over all, 32 feet beam, 16 feet deep, and will carry about 1,200 tons. Ber timbers are nearly all live oak, and throughout she is built principally of live oak and codar. She has two oscillating englises, of 700 horse power each, diameter of the cylinder 52 inches, 8 feet stroke. The engliss are placed fore and at in the ship, at an angle of ninety degrees with each other, both acting on the same crank pin. The air pumps are worked through the main crank pin, through a wrought iron beam, by which the delivering of the condensed water is performed, while the platons, rods and cranks are descending, thereby balancing the engines while in operation. The steamer is fitted up with Person's patent surface condenser, Winter's rotary adjustable valve gear and the Mallphant air and water tight bulkheads of Thos. West & Co. The engines were designed by Myers Coryeli. There is a blower connected with them, which, besides blowing the fire, throws a current of air into the engine room, making it cool and comfortable in all latitudes at all seasons of the year.

Her machinery was constructed by the Morgan Iron Works, the 25d how to the during the trip the averaged 15 miles an hour, making to eleven of clock, crossed the bar at seventeen minutes

Before Hon. Judge Rocevell.

ALLEGED CASE OF MERCANTILE EMBEZZLEMENT.

ATRU. 15.—George Brodie vs. George Mitchell.—The defendant in this case was heid to bail in the sum of \$10,000, on an alteged charge of embezziement. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant was in his employ, as beokkeeper and clerk, for six years, in his mercantile store; and that is such capacity he received large sums of money, property and merchandise belonging to the plaintiff; that the defendant made faise entries in the books of account, by which he was enabled to appropriate to his own use large sums of money and property and merchan disc, to the amount of \$7,500. This morning a mation was made by defendant's counsel for a further bill of particulars. Mr. Blankman, on part of the plaintiff, resisted the application. The Judge deared the motion, without costs. The case will soon be moved on for trial.

their friendship, and I reflect with pride on the evidence of sympathy which has more than once been off-red to me by the American people.

To you, my fellow countrymen, I own a peculiar acknowledgment for the consideration which you have always exhibited towards me in my recent offler, a sentiment which is founded in your unswerving devotion to the person and authority of our gracious sovereign.

I now bid you farewell, with the warmest appirations for your happiness and welfare.

Sobsequent to the addresses the gentlemen present were severally introduced to his Lordship, who took occasion, while giving each a cordial shake of the hand, to relevate the sentiments he had expressed, and which, he declared, were not a mere formal or official utterance, but were his heartfelt convictions consequent upon the exceedingly courteous reception which he had everywhere met in this country.

Lord Napier will, it is understood, leave to day for England.

The address, which was read by Mr. Archibald, and which so fittingly represented the sentiments of the most respectable of our British residents who signed it, was, we understand, prepared by D. J. S. Bartietts, lounder of the Albien newspaper.

The jury in the case of Henry Kamak, tried for arson in the first degree in setting fire to his premises in Chatham street, having been locked up on Thursday night, were brought into Court as soon as his Honor had taken were brought into Court as soon as his Honor had taken his seat yesierday, and, after answering to their names, said they had not agreed upon a verdict. As they had been tog ther since Thursday afternoon, the Recorder did not consider it prudent to keep the jury contined any longer, and discharged them till Monday. It was understood that ten of the jurors were in favor of acquitting the prisoner, and two thought him guilty of arson in the third degree.

The results huntered of the court was the prisoner of the court was the prisoner.

receivers of stolen goods in this city, was placed at the bar, charged with receiving \$2,700 worth of sawing silk, receivers of stolen goods in this city, was placed at the bar, charged with receiving \$2,700 worth of saving sitk, which was the proceeds of a burglary perpetrated en the store of Edward H. Arnold, No. 190 Fulton street, on the night of the 7th of January. After a diligent search by the detectives the property was traced to the possession of alexander. He was sent to the State prison for two years. The prisoner was very well gressed, and had every indicated for forgery in the second degree, pleaded guilty to the fourth grade of that offence, and was sent to the State prison for two years.

John Galiagher, who stole two watches from James Parker, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larcony. He was sent to the penientary for one year.

Julius R. Cochran, indicted for breaking into the eromises of Joseph Garaonie, was convicted of petit larceny, and was sent to Blackwell's Island for its moustle.

Thomas O'Neil, charged with a similar offence, in having on the night of the 15th of February burglatiously entered the bouse of Henry Hoffenan, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the penient street of the bouse of Henry Hoffenan, pleaded guilty to petit larceny.

William Bergen, indicted for forgery in the second degree, in having is his possession counterfeit \$2 bills on the Pacific Bank of New York, with mitent to pass them, pleaded guilty to a minor grade of that offence, and was sent to the State prison.

George Spencer was placed on trial charged with robbery in the first degree, he having assaulted William Bennen on the 12th of March, while passing through Worth street, and stealing from his person \$10 in money. The pury found the accused guilty, and the Recorder gave him the lowest ponsity the law allowed, which was ten years in the State prison.